that appointments of Chairmen for Panchayets in Inam Villages where the Inamdars resign their right to mohatarfa be made by the Deputy Commissioner on the recommendation of the Inamdar.

9. *Mohatarfa.*—The Panchayets under the Regulation will come into existence from the 1st of February 1927 and it will not be possible for these Panchayets to levy taxes under Section 36 of the Regulation immediately thereafter. Mohatarfa may, therefore, continue to be levied by Jamabandi Officers in Government Villages and in Inam Villages in which the right to levy mohatarfa has been reserved to Government at the time of the Inam Settlement, till the Panchayets concerned actually levy the taxes. Mohatarfa so collected by the Revenue Department from the 1st of February 1927 should be credited to the Village Panchayets concerned. The Comptroller is requested to issue needful subsidiary instructions in the matter. The existing arrangement under which mohatarfa is credited to the District Boards will cease from the 1st of February 1927 on which date the District Boards Regulation comes into force. In all villages which already have Panchayets, the collection of mohatarfa has already ceased and will not be revived.

10. By introducing the Village Panchayet Regulation into Inam Villages wherein the Inamdars have the right to collect mohatarfa there is danger of either village sanitation and improvement being neglected, or the people being over-taxed. As the responsibility for village sanitation, will, hereafter, devolve solely on the Panchayets, and as Government have relinquished their right to collect mohatarfa, Government hope that the Inamdars concerned will also give up their right to the levy of mohatarfa in the interests of their villages. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to consult the Inamdars in the matter, and submit suitable proposals.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Special Licenses for the Possession of Dangerous Petroleum.

READ—

Letter No. G. 126, dated 10th August 1926, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, stating that it is necessary to introduce a form for the issue of special licenses for possessing dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than 65 gallons but not more than 2,000 gallons each, referred to in Rule 6, Chapter IV of Part II of the Petroleum Rules and submitting a sample form for the approval of Government.

ORDER No. I. C. 2118-27—GEOL 129-26-2, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1926.

Government approve of the form proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore and the same is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Petroleum Rules as Form Q.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. The petroleum shall be stored in one gas tight metal tank of a capacity of..... gallons sunk completely underground in the position shown on plan submitted, and placed in a pit lined with concrete or brick in cement, the tank being packed round with sand, earth or clay so that no air space is left below ground level and the tank is not visible.

2. A pump or pumps shall be placed in the position shown on plan submitted, the pipe connection between the tank and the pump or pumps shall be placed underground and all joints, valves and cocks shall be gas tight.

3. For the purpose of charging the tanks of locomotives the petroleum shall be:

(*a*) Pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into above-ground measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 30 gallons, fixed in approved positions, and run thence through sound hose, fitted with secure self closing cock and nozzle.